

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS.
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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3034
NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1862. VOL. 6. NO. 19

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting, in His own good time and wise way, all will be well.
The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the past year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives, near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so un happily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that simple act of justice.
The civil war, which has so radically changed for a moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy, between foreign states, and between parties or factions in such states. We have attempted no propaganda and acknowledged no resolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle, of course, is contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its support and often exaggerated effects, and the consequence resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.
The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, has been put into operation with a good prospect of success. It is an execution of a promise, made by Her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.
The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the state dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of 8,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.
A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights; all such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds, I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases, upon which the Government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the U. States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of these states are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign states thus interested, mutual conventions, to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia.
In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordens Riva*, which vessel was, in May, 1862, prevented by the commander of the blockading force, off Charleston, from leaving that port with her cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any state, without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freedom, and I have at the same time offered to the several states situated in the tropics or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be

equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect, is improving, and that ere long, there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.
The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent states of our own continent, friendlier sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The commission, under the Convention with the Republic of New Grenada, closed its sessions without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report. I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe, by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.
The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense material resources of these territories. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to progress the end cannot be adopted. The measure which suggested itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these territories with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries, results which cannot fail to be auspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges.
A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.
Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.
Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so objectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of U. States bonds deposited in the treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the U. States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities.

The public credit moreover would be greatly improved and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure of considerable weight in my judgment that would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.
The receipts into the treasury from all sources, including loans, and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were \$582,885,247 05, of which sum \$49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; \$1,795,381 72 from the direct tax; from public lands, \$152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources \$931,786 64; from loans in all forms, \$529,602,460 50. The remainder, \$4,527,065 80, was the balance from last year.
The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, \$5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, \$1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, \$15,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, \$3,102,985 42; under the War Department, \$34,368,407 31; under the Navy Department, \$42,674,669 01; for interest on the debt, \$13,190,324 45; for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, \$96,096,922 69; making an aggregate of \$570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1862, of \$13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of \$96,096,922 00, expended for reimbursement and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year, \$187,788,324 97, and the expenditures \$474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.
The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are certainly nothing more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these departments. Nor could I give any summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of a summary, or to content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.
It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts of the fiscal year 1861, amounted to \$8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year, notwithstanding the cessation of revenues from the so-called seceding States during the last fiscal year. The increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820 90, being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861, was \$13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to \$11,125,364 43, showing a decrease of about \$2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, about \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year, 1861. The deficiency in the department for the previous year was \$4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to \$2,112,814 58. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of the expenditures in that department, in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.
The Postmaster General also opened a correspondence, through the Department of State, with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General, in his report, as to the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.
The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476 26, a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expense of the general land office, and the cost of surveying and bringing land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the sum derived from the same source, as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning points, the Treasury report including a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large as greatly to overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.
The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have,

during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in that vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country South of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokee visited this city, for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians, of Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity, with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and, therefore, no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not be stated. Information was received from the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system should not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can profitably be done.
I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation and especially to the vast interior region, hereafter to be noticed at some greater length. I propose having prepared for this subject, a bill to amend and complement the act of enlarging the Illinois River is presented in the report of Dan'l. Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it. To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months the Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promise to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introductions of new products and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable treatises in chemical science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the faithful source of advantage to all our people.
On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted.
In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws.
The territory is the only part which is of certain durability.
One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the U. States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in the age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.
In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which therefore, I beg to repeat: "One section of our country believes slavery to be right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I

think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation on of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we can't remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it impossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.
There is no line straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through, from East to West, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find little more than rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length or one-third of its length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of sectional obligations upon the seceding section, the fugitive slave clauses, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from—while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.
But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded East by the Alleghenies, North by the British dominions, West by the Rocky Mountains, South by the line along which the culture of cotton and corn meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, have above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions one third of the country between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, or the States, certainly more than one million of square miles; one half as populous as Massachusetts already, it would have more than seventy five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorial speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping West from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world.
Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and a large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is hereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing onerous trade regulations, and this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it South of Kentucky, or North of Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none South of it can trade to any port North of it, and none North of it can trade to any port or place South of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them.
The outlets East, West and South are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less through them to these communications and to through them to the great outside world.—They too and each of them must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of a national boundary. Our national strife sprung not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separations. In fact, it would be long force re-union, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.
In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of

the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid, as part or parts of the said Constitution viz:
Article.—Every State, wherein Slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same at any time or times before the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit: The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the U. S. bearing interest at the rate of —for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalment, or in one parcel at the abolishment, accordingly as same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterwards. Any state having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing and tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States all the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interests paid thereon.
Article.—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war, at any time, before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free, but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolition of Slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.
Article.—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, in any place or places without the United States.
I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery, the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment as to policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly—and without compensation, some would abolish it gradually and with compensation, some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor divisions. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves, by mutual concessions we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that the emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the compensation of perpetual slavery, the length of time should greatly mitigate the satisfaction. The time spent by this race from the evils of sudden emancipation, as from the sudden city of any danger, without money, from the sudden habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measures will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it.
Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the loss of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now willing slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destination which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives them the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves it to each State choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any other intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and generally the mode of making it.
This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object, yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by decent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been so often said that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If then, for a common object, the property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it should be done at a common charge? And if with less money or money more easily paid we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do so?
Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since the compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the Slave States, the same would have done more to close the war than has been done otherwise. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The law requires large sums and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensation of course would be large, but but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses.
This might not and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden instead of the thirty-one millions as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may

be expected, to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first National census, in 1790, until that of 1850, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,203,415 and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad National Homestead, is our ample resource.

Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000 with a population averaging 73 1/2 persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other cause? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If then we are at some time to be as prosperous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union.

Several of our States are above the average of Europe 73 1/2 to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, Connecticut 99, New York and New Jersey each 80. Also, the two other great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population. Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find the population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

1790—3,301,937; 31.02 per cent. of increase.
1810—5,239,814; 36.45 per cent. ratio of increase.
1820—7,633,131; 33.31 per cent. " "
1830—12,846,020 33.49 " " "
1840—17,069,453; 32.67 " " "
1850—23,191,876; 35.87 " " "
1860—31,443,799; 35.59 " " "

This shows an average decennial increase of 31.69 per cent in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken.

It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of the seven periods is either 2 per cent below, or 2 per cent above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is.

Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:

1870, 42,323,372; 1880, 56,966,216; 1890, 76,877,872; 1900, 103,203,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,688,914.

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe. Now, at some point between 1820 and 1830, say about 1825, our territory at 73 1/2 persons to the square mile being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000, and we will reach this too, if we do not ourselves, relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting wars, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones, indefinitely would shorten the war, perpetuate the increase of population and proportionately the wealth of the country. With these we ought to pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old National debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum simple interest from the end of our revolutionary struggle until to-day without paying anything on either principle or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt than each man owed then. This is because our increase of man through the whole period has been greater than six per cent., has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves the debtor so long as its population increases faster than the unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection. The great advantage of the policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number one hundred millions what we would have to pay now when we number but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing unless by the mutual consent of the people so depicted, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true that the colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in the old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation even without deportation would probably enhance the wages of white labor and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would have to be performed.

The freed people would surely not do more than their fair proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation even to a limited extent, en-

hancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it and you increase the price of it. Reduces the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for wages of white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the States of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites and this without any apparent evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances.

But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Here, therefore, enslaved people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution, but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from.

Their old masters will give them wages at least until new hands can be procured, and the freed men in turn, will gladly give their labor for wages till new homes can be procured for them in congenial climates, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensation of any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to all others for the liberation and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect.

The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily and maintain it more permanently than can be done by force alone, while the other, considering amounts and manner of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no very distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

Do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs, yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

It is debated that it would restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely. I propose to restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely. I propose to restore the national authority and national property, and perpetuate both indefinitely.

Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly and so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by consent. It is not "can any of us imagine better?" but "can we all do better?" It is no object, whatsoever is possible; still the question recurs, "can we all do better?"

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save the country.

Fellow Citizens.—We cannot escape history. We, of this Congress and this Administration, will be remembered, in spite of ourselves. No personal considerations or private iniquities can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down to honor or dishonor—to the latest generation.

We say "We are for the Union." The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we know how to save it. We—seven we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve—we shall not only save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this cannot fail.

The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Among the officers who distinguished themselves for their gallantry, at the battle of Peotago, was our young friend, Capt T. H. Lyons, of this place. During the action, one of his men (John Coffee) was wounded, and he was attempting to carry him off, when a rifle ball struck the coat sleeve of the captain and entered the body of the wounded man. The Captain succeeded, however, in bringing off Coffee, and passed through the conflict unscathed.

The N. Y. Tribune recently started the story that some of the Southern leaders had made an informal proposition to lending Democrats in the North, to come back into the Union. We might have had some hope that this story would turn out to be correct, had it first appeared in any other print than the Tribune. But the fact that it made its debut in that sink of falsehood, was sufficient to deter all sensible people from believing it, and branded it at once as a canard, which the Tribune itself now admits it to have been.

John Van Buren announced in the course of a recent speech in New York city, that if any man who had caused the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of any citizen of New York dared set foot upon the soil of that State, he would be arrested and tried for this outrage upon the liberty of the citizen.

Mr. Michael Dener, of Napier tp., was run over, one day last week, by his team, and very seriously injured. The wheels passed over his breast, crushing it sadly. The cause of the accident, was, we believe, his horses taking fright and becoming unmanageable.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.
B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.



The President's Message.
Barnum's "What Is It?" is said to be a great curiosity, but we doubt whether it is not exceeded in oddity and general ridiculousness by the second annual Message of His Excellency, President Lincoln. Of all the conglomeration of blunders, political, literary and logical, we have ever attempted to analyse, this Message is, beyond all doubt, the capstone. It is a stratification of the loose sand of special pleading and the hot lava of fanaticism, cemented together by the soft clay of an uncultivated, and ill-balanced mental organism.

I. The President opens by a very mild note of complaint against the action of foreign powers in recognizing the rebel confederacy as belligerents. This would all be very well, had not the President himself recognized the rebels as belligerents, by arranging with them a cartel for the exchange of prisoners and doing many other acts of a similar nature.

II. The organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, is recommended. We doubt the constitutionality of this proposition. Congress has power to coin money (that is specie) but not to establish banking associations; and it is quite clear that it is a right reserved to the States to charter banks and to regulate the issuance of paper currency. Mr. Lincoln, either ignorant or regardless of State rights, under the Constitution, proposes, by an act of Congress, to sweep away state banks and establish upon their ruins United States banks. If our astute President will take the trouble to consult Chancellor Kent, on this subject, he will find that he (the President) recommends Congress to go beyond its Constitutional latitude.

III. The President tells us that the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July last, was \$13,043,546.81. This is a specious statement, intended to make credulous people believe that there was an actual balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1862. Now, the real state of the case is this: During the last year, according to the Message itself, the Government borrowed \$229,692,460.50, to which must be added the former loans amounting to several hundred millions, and of this borrowed money the readers of the Message will see that \$46.81 to \$95,096,922.09, and subtract their sum from about \$800,000,000, they will find that instead of an actual balance remaining in the Treasury on the first of July, the Government then owed nearly \$700,000,000, for borrowed money alone, and that there was not a copper in the Treasury wherewith to meet the interest. But the President's own figures make our financial affairs bad enough. Just think of the expense of carrying on the Government for the last year, amounting to \$474,744,778.16! Nearly a million and a half for every day of our lives! Truly we pay enough to be governed better.

IV. Indian affairs. The President abstains, with great caution, from giving any opinion as to the cause of the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota. He has not one word to say about the infamous conduct of his agents in endeavoring to palm off "greenbacks" upon the Indians, instead of paying them in specie, as they are required to do, by the terms of the treaties with the aborigines.

V. *et Magna Pars.* The Negro. The proclamation of the 22d of September, declaring the freedom of all the negroes in the seceded States on the first of January next, and proposing to buy the freedom of all other negro slaves in the Union, is adhered to, and, in addition, a plan for gradual emancipation, which is to be worked out by the year 1900, is submitted. Now, if the President has the power, as he assumes to have, to abolish slavery by proclamation and armed invasion, we do not see the necessity for this proposed gradual emancipation. If, as Mr. Lincoln informed us on the 22d of September, all the slaves in the states in rebellion by the first of January, 1863, will be free on that day, by virtue of his proclamation, what use is there in proposing to Congress this tedious process of giving them freedom? Besides, if the Abolishment of slavery alone can restore the Union, (which no sensible man ever believed) are we to remain till 1900, (37 years) in the torture and agony of partial disunion? And just here is the point at which Mr. Lincoln stultifies himself. Says he, "The proposed emancipation would shorten the war," &c. Does the President desire to have us understand that the war can, in any event, continue till 1900? If not, then, how can his proposed emancipation scheme, which is not to be fully tested till 1900, "shorten the war?" We are also told that freeing the slaves would not prove injurious to white labor, because, forsooth, they "are already in the land!" But, Mr. Lincoln knows, or ought to know, that freed negroes are thrifless creatures, working just enough to reduce the wages of labor and becoming dependants upon the substance of the white man. As to their

not overrunning the North, let the people along the Pennsylvania border testify.

But we cannot pursue this subject much farther. It is, to us, a disgusting theme. Nay, it is enough to make any white man's blood boil, to think that the President of the United States would devote one half of his entire Message to the consideration of a financial and worse than fool-hardy project to ameliorate the condition of negroes, when the white people of the Union are crying to him to be delivered from a ten times more dreadful curse than that of negro slavery, the curse of civil war, which the agitation of the negro question will inevitably only aggravate and embitter. Has Abraham Lincoln no heart, as well as no head? Or why is it that he can hear the moan of the soldier's widow, the cry of his orphan child and be unmoved to say even one word for their comfort, whilst, obedient to the dictates of sectional animosity and party spite, he forces upon the people his own political schemes and partisan chicanery? Citizens and soldiers! ye are white men! Search the message and find a word in it, if you can, calculated for your benefit! You will see, as we do, that the whole bent of the President's mind is to carry out his Abolition projects—no matter at what expense—no matter if the white race and the black suffer mutual injury. He must and will have, if possible, the negroes free, though "their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains, Disabling the native horror of the war, And making death more grim."

WHAT IT MEANS.—People have sometimes wondered why Democratic journals placed a rooster at the head of their papers as an emblem of victory. Parson Brownlow fully explains the matter as follows: "As the crowing of the cock followed the betrayal of Christ by Peter, so again the cock crows after the Democrats have attempted to betray the Government and place it in the power of its enemies."

We find the above precious motto gracing the columns of a late number of the Blair County Whig. Abolition editors must be "hard up" for something to say about the recent Democratic victories when they are compelled to pick up the crude witticisms of a blasphemous rhapsodist who was kicked out of the Southern Confederacy because he was too mean to be tolerated even there.

But, Parson Brownlow has become a pet with the abolitionists, notwithstanding the fact that he asserts that he still holds, as he did several years ago, in public debate, that slavery is a divine institution and must not be interfered with. The only reason we can see for their great love toward this clerical blackguard, is the fact that his natural and uncontrollable propensity for lying seems to be congenial to their habits and tastes. Why even in the above quoted paragraph, preacher as he is, he falsifies Holy Writ. Peter did not betray the Saviour, as Brownlow says, but denied that he knew him. In this respect Abraham Lincoln is another Peter. Alas! by his master (water) did that he would last, when the hour of trial came, he denied and ignored that master, and it was only then that the cocks crow.

There is no war news of importance. The army is still in statu quo before Fredericksburg.—Congress has as yet done nothing of importance. Our Congressional summary, crowded out by the Message this week, will be resumed in our next.

The name of the unfortunate man, who, with his wife and two children recently perished in a prairie fire, in Kansas, was Josiah Kellerman, and not Joseph, as erroneously printed in our account of last week.

We see it stated that Gen. McClellan is about to prepare a history of his campaigns. If this be so, we shall look for an expose of the malice and devilishness of the Abolition leaders that will open the eyes of some people.

We are indebted to Lieut. John Cole, formerly of this county, for late copies of the Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Dispatch. Lieut. Cole informs us that he was for two months a prisoner in Richmond.

What is wrong with the reservoir, water pipes, hydrants, "or any other man," that the inhabitants of Pitt street must suffer for want of water?

There are no less than 370 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital at Cumberland, Md.

or some other public pocket was paying for the road. But here were the officers, Colonel to Corporal; Reighard (Sol.), Stucky, Lutz (the quartermaster afterwards) Smouse, Bowser, Shaffer, Beagle, Fetter, Haisbarger, Croyle, Ling, Koons, Sill, Mower (Mad Anthony Wayne) Rowser and—you might say they were all Rowser. I observed no privates, and for this reason again thought there was nothing very private about it. I shall not, for a while, forget the good Dutch cheese that came from the "Dutch Corner," nor the butter out of the Valley Spring houses, nor the pies that didn't shell all off when you wanted to bite the crust. But I must conclude this account of my reconnaissance, closing my observations with the wish that if ever "Stonewall" gets out in the Corner among those spring houses, he may be at once captured and sent to the Poor House by the veteran Colonel of that gallant regiment.

A SCOUT.

Whilst on a visit to our old home, (Bedford, Pa.), we were shown through the extensive establishment of George Blymire & Son, one of the largest and best Hardware Stores in the State. It is really a credit to "ye ancient Borough," and we hope that the enterprise of the proprietors will meet with liberal encouragement from the people. It was about the only evidence of improvement that we noticed in the place, and it was of so decided a nature, that we thought it worthy of honorable mention.—Indiana Democrat.

From the Miner's Journal.

FROM THE 55TH REG., P. V., COL. WHITE.

Account of the Action in South Carolina on the 22d of October.

CAMP 55TH REG., P. V. }
Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 24th, 1862. }

EDITORS MINER'S JOURNAL:—Probably ere this reaches you you will have heard of an advance made in this department to cut off communication between Charleston and Savannah at Pocotaligo bridge, and of the retreat of our forces on account of having no means of conveying ammunition in sufficient quantities to our troops, and of their subsequent return to this place without having accomplished their object.

The expedition started from this place and Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 21st. On the 22d our forces landed and advanced about five miles when the first fighting commenced.—Twice were the rebels driven from their positions. At the third position our ammunition gave out, and our forces were obliged to retire, which they did in remarkably good order. Our artillery captured one wagon of the rebels' ammunition, and fired the ammunition at them as long as it lasted. The fighting continued from about 12 o'clock until dusk of the evening.—They returned last night, 23d inst. The forces engaged from Beaufort were portions of the 55th and 47th Penna., 6th Connecticut, 4th New Hampshire, the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and Rhode Island battery, under command of Brigadier General Brannan.

The entire loss of our forces will amount to about 300 in killed and wounded, though it may fall as low as 200, but certainly not more than three hundred.

The 47th Pennsylvania were the severest sufferers as their loss out of 600 engaged, will amount to about 120 in killed and wounded.—They pushed forward with the impetuosity of the loss of the 55th Penna. Vols., is 29 in killed, wounded and missing. Four were killed, and one missing, also wounded.

Too much praise cannot be extended to Dr. David Merritt, of Philadelphia, surgeon of the 55th regiment, for his untiring and unobscured care in ministering to the aid and comfort of the poor unfortunate whose doom it was to be wounded. The Doctor is spoken of in the highest terms by all who saw him on that day, for his coolness and unmistakable skill, and his fitness for the important position which he has the honor to hold.

I also take pleasure in stating that Dr. J. B. Brandt, Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, formerly a Captain in the 50th Regiment, Col. Christ, but now assistant surgeon of the 55th, figured quite conspicuously in caring for the wounded Major John H. Filler was as cool as a cucumber. He was constantly cracking jokes, and when the balls came a little close he was heard to say, "Ah! rather close that time." At one time, when the shells were coming rather too thick for comfort, the order was given to lie down. Dr. Brandt, and the hospital Steward Joseph W. Hughes (who, by the way, was formerly a Pottsville man,) followed suit. Soon a shell came in quite close proximity to where they were lying, literally covering our two heroes with sand. The Dr. struck two or three somersaults. The steward says, to use his own language, he thought "it is all over with you Brandt." One poor fellow had his whole lower jaw with a portion of the upper carried away, leaving only his nose and eyes remaining, exposing his wind pipe to view, and strange to say, he was quite sensible and was still living this morning.

Among the casualties are Col. Chatfield, of the 6th Conn., wounded; two Captains of the 47th Penna., since dead from their wounds; two Captains, one of them Captain Wayne, killed, and Captain Hamilton, seriously wounded, of the 47th Penna.

The 55th did nobly. Having attracted the attention of the General commanding, he rode up and inquired who they were. When told, he said, "You are the boys to keep it up. Go in." The 47th and 55th Pennsylvania fought side by side during the whole engagement. It is said that in point of numbers engaged it is one of the hardest contested fights on record during this rebellion.

MARRIED.
PRESSEL—MOCK.—Near St. Clairsville, Nov. 30th, by the Rev N. E. Gilt, Mr. Abraham Pressel to Miss Rebecca Mock, both of Union tp.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
The subscribers will sell at the late residence of Jacob Barnard, Esq., dec'd., at Bloody Run, on Thursday, the 18th December, inst., three large work horses, one two year old colt, mitch cows and young cattle, six fat hogs, horse gears, wagons, ploughs and harrows, one cart, two buggies, one wind mill, one straw cutter, one grain drill, grain in the ground, hay by the ton, also, wheat, rye and corn by the bushel, two clocks, tables and chairs, one cook stove, two ten plate and one coal stove; bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, cupboards, carpeting and household furniture too numerous to insert. Also, a lot of lumber and chestnut rails.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue till all is sold, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by J. M. BARNDOLLAR, J. B. WILLIAMS, Executors.

Public Sale.
There will be sold at public sale, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 27th December, inst., all the following Real Estate: **ONE TRACT OF LAND**, containing 70 acres, more or less, with one good tenant house, one log stable and other out buildings thereon erected. Also, a good apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and a spring of never-failing water; situated in Colebrook township, Bedford county. Title indisputable. Possession given on the first of April next.

Terms to be made known on day of sale. EVELINA C. HARKLEROAD, WILLIAM B. HARTZEL, Dec. 12, 1862.—3t.

ESTRAYS.
Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in St. Clair tp., on or about the first of November last, one yellow dun calf and one white calf, with red head, both of them one year old last spring, and having no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

MATHILDA MARSHALL, Dec. 12th—3ts.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers on the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barnard, late of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR, J. B. WILLIAMS, Executors. Dec. 12, 1862.—4ts.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, Levi Haringer, guardian of Daniel and George Hook, heirs at law of Daniel Hook, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, has applied to the Register of Bedford County, to settle forth that said Daniel Hook, lately died intestate, leaving as his heirs at law:

One daughter, named Mary, intermarried with Amos Gross, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland, and the children of his son, George Hook, deceased, viz: Drusilla, intermarried with Daniel Wallford, Oliver P. H. Hook, Daniel Hook and Geo. C. Hook, the three last being minors; said children all residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, the children of Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Haringer, viz: George, now residing in Monroe county, in the State of Michigan; S. Haringer, intermarried with George Hite, residing in Cumberland Valley, in the State of Ohio, now in the army of the United States; and George W. Haringer, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Daniel Haringer, now in the army of the United States, viz: Daniel Haringer, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Haringer, viz: Daniel H. Haringer, intermarried with the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States; and George W. Haringer, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Daniel Haringer, now in the army of the United States, viz: Daniel Haringer, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Haringer, viz: Daniel H. Haringer, intermarried with the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States; and George W. Haringer, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Daniel Haringer, now in the army of the United States, viz: Daniel Haringer, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Haringer, viz: Daniel H. Haringer, intermarried with the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States; and George W. 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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unopposedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—
Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid loquacity of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Oct. 10, 1862.

Purify the Blood.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purify it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleansed out of the system.
St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetor or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SASSAPARILLA.
Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SASSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.
Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.
For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Sores, Scars, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, by public outcry, the following Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, late the property of Henry Steckman, deceased, on **FRIDAY, 28th DECEMBER, INST.** at one o'clock, of said day, to wit: One Tract of Land, containing 214 acres and 36 perches, net, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dickson and others, with a Log House, Log Stable and Threshing floor, Spring House, and other out-buildings thereon, erected; 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder timber, and several springs of water thereon.
Term:—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. Attendance will be given on day of sale by **VALENTINE STECKMAN**, Adm'r. of H. Steckman, dec'd.
December 5, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Samuel S. Fluke, one of the heirs at law of Michael Fluke, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, dec'd., died without issue, and leaving brothers and sisters to the number of ten full heirs as follows: First, Jacob, a brother, residing in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, second, Henry, a brother, dead, leaving issue
1. John, residing in Blair county, Pa.
2. William S. " Bedford " "
3. Henry, " " " "
4. Emanuel, " Harrison, Mo.
5. Levi, " Bedford, Pa.
6. Samuel, " " "
7. Susannah Bowser, Jefferson co., "
8. Mary, wife of D. S. Longenecker, dead, leaving issue 3 children, Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry.
Third, Abraham, dead, leaving issue, Henry Fluke, Hopewell township, Bedford county.
Fourth, Frederick, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.
Fifth, Levi, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
Sixth, William " " "
Seventh, Catharine Gorsuch " " "
Eighth, Susan Snyder, dead, leaving issue 4 children, William, Mrs. Catharine Lingendler, wife of Daniel Lingendler, residing in Bedford county, Mrs. Smeltzer, wife of Ephraim Smeltzer, residing in Benton county, Iowa, and Eliza Snyder, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Ninth, Tobias, dead, leaving issue six children, as follows:
1. Mary Bare, wife of John Bare, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2. Henry Fluke, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3. John B. Fluke " " "
4. Catharine, wife of Samuel Tetwiler " "
5. Samuel Fluke, " " "
6. Susan, wife of Conrad Imler " "
Truth, Mary Fluke, " " "
And the children of a deceased sister, who was intermarried with V. Bowser, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.
That said decedent died intestate and seized as of fee, of, in and to the following described real estate: A tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke, James Price and others, and containing in all (there being two pieces) about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, to be valued to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on the 5th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS
Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as
French and English Marinos; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF WOOLEN GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Hoods, Clouds, Sonnets, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.
Felt and Velvet BONNETS
OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.
FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES
AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF
ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American
FURS,
which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

Call on who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an
Elegant Set of Furs,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.
All of which having been bought for CASH, will be sold at prices that will defy ALL COMPETITION.
Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, December 5, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Henry Clair, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Eve Clair, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that he said Eve Clair lately died intestate, leaving issue eight children, to wit:
1. Susan Stickler, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2. Rachel, intermarried with Zachariah Kozitz, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3. Betsy Clair, " " "
4. Margaret, wife of Lewis Ling, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
5. Sarah Russell, wife of Nicholas Russell, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
6. Rosanna, wife of George Biddle, residing in Ohio.
7. Hetty, wife of Thomas Amick, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
8. Henry Clair, your petitioner; and that the said intestate died seized in her demise, as of fee, of, in and to a tract of land in Bedford township, containing about fifty acres, with a log house and frame barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John S. Ritchey, Wm. S. Fluke, and Robert Fyan, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1862.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of South Woodbury in said county,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th 1862.
The following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township, of South Woodbury dec'd., to wit: A tract of about 64 acres in said township of South Woodbury, being part of the Mansion place of said Daniel Miller, dec'd., of which 55 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences. Also, a tract of 20 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodbury, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others which of one and one-half acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.
The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.
TERMS—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one fourth in eight months thereafter, one fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of confirmation of the sale.
SAMUEL TEETER,
Adm'r of Daniel Miller, dec'd.,
Nov. 21, 1862.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A farm in Cumberland Valley Township, near the State line, Seven miles from Cumberland, lately known as the "Andrew Rice property," containing 177 acres of limestone land; about 100 acres cleared and balance well timbered, with log house, kitchen & log barn thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon.
ALSO
Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2 1/2 miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.
Sept. 20, 1861. **O. P. SHANNON.**

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,
FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color.
Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Luines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Goggles, Col-lars, Bruids, Bal-morals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a large stock of
HARDWARE, QUEENWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."
Call and see our Cheap Goods.
November 14, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office.
Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.
J. B. MAGILL.
November 14, 1862.

Blymire & Son's

STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the
Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The Wallingford, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the sole agency for the sale of this Stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL. We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from \$5.00 to \$14.00.

HARDWARE.
We have a large and full assortment of
Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality. We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.
All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
November 14, 1862.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to cure.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and reinvigorates the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES. As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINCY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure. SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Chills.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly
A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.
To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.
RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
40 Cliff Street, New York.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
December 6, 1862.—ly.

Hartley's Hardware

PAVILION IMPLEMENT AND

STOVE STORE.

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S.

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils, Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stone Pipes, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's. October 24, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &c., &c.

All to be had at the store of **J. M. Shoemaker.** Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disagut for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dizziness before the eyes, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and chastened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in phrethoric bottles, and big belled kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,

LAWYERS,

PHYSICIANS,

CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use **HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.**

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Evangelical Register, of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per cent. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

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Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmer, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

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Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7, -3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

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The Bar Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style. The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors. The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Beneficent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexes, Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Syphilis, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. A. GILBERT, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, 5, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '62.

JUNIATA MILLS.

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CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CLOTHS, SATINETTES, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 200 acres in each tract, situated on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State.

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Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washington.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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A Beneficent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexes, Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Syphilis, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. A. GILBERT, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, 5, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '62.

JUNIATA MILLS.

Text subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CLOTHS, SATINETTES, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 200 acres in each tract, situated on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washington.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd., will sell, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. at public sale, on the premises, on

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per cent. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

The Register Bonds in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmer, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7, -3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mr. Miller, as a boarding house) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bar Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style. The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors. The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

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